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A FREE PAPER FOR FREE KIDS

LGBTQ
Pride,
Page 2

ISSUE #30 • MAY/JUNE 2011



A month after the earthquake and tsunami caused explosions at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, a girl at an evacuation shelter is checked for radiation exposure.

LEFT: FLICKR.COM/DVIDSHUB RIGHT: KYODO NEWS INTERNATIONAL

EARTHQUAKE CHANGES LIVES JAPAN

Organizations donated clothes, toys and hygiene sets to families that had to flee their homes.

By LISA GOODMAN

Hundreds of thousands of lives in Japan were changed forever by the March 11 earthquake, tsunami (soo-NAH-mee) and nuclear radiation leak that centered off the northeast coast of Japan. Many Japanese students returned back to school in April, but were dealing with the loss of family members, teachers and classmates. Hundreds of schools were still being used as shelters.

NO TO NUKEs: People in Japan and around the globe renewed calls to close down nuclear power plants because of their danger to humans and the environment. While the Obama administration wants to build more nuclear plants, Germany immediately shut down its oldest nuclear reactors and pledged to close all of them by the year 2020. At this protest in Tokyo, Japan, a sign reads: "We do not need nuclear electric power generation anymore!" Some of the milk from farms nearby the damaged nuclear plant has been tainted with radioactive substances.



FLICKR.COM/ZAIGAJIN

Yuka Chiba is a 13-year-old girl in Kesennuma, Japan. "I want to go back to a normal life. Here you have to be careful all the time, you can't really relax," she told the *Associated Press* on her first day back at school.

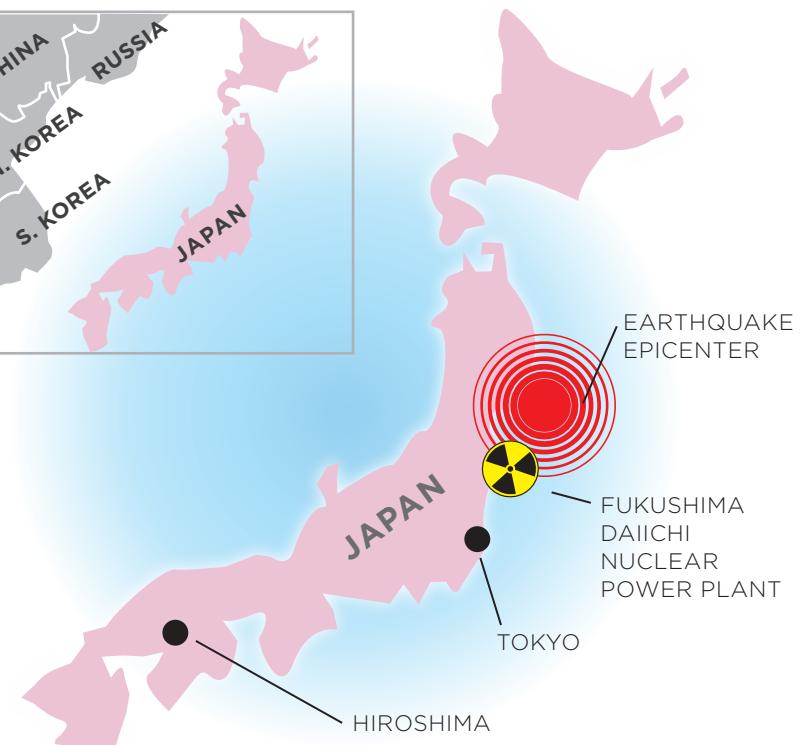
In the United States, many kids are showing support for kids in Japan who have been affected by the disaster. On Facebook, groups such as "Kids Care for Kids—Hope for Japan" and "Northern Japan Earthquake Relief Fund" are sites where kids can connect with children in Japan and help send money and supplies to people in need.

DISASTER UPDATE

Earthquake: On March 11, a 9.0 magnitude earthquake struck 81 miles off the coast of Japan, triggering a massive tsunami and hundreds of aftershocks (smaller earthquakes).

Lives Lost: As of April 25, over 14,000 people were confirmed dead. Almost 12,000 more people were missing.

Emergency Shelters: In late April, more than 130,000 people were still living in temporary shelters.





Meet... Gabriel from Vieques, Puerto Rico

Name: Gabriel Negron Torres

Age: 11

Hometown: Vieques, Puerto Rico, United States

Family: His mother is a stay-at-home mom; his father is a security guard. He has three brothers and two sisters.

Languages spoken: Spanish and English

Hobbies: Steel band drumming for the municipal band of Vieques, PlayStation, Nintendo and basketball

Favorite food: Arepas (a pancake-like fried bread made of corn, found in different varieties throughout Latin America)

Person most admired: Michael Jordan

What would you like kids in the United States to know about life in Vieques? Kids in Vieques, P.R. love being outside, playing sports, and video games. We're glad to have our island back from the U.S. Navy. But they left a lot of contamination in the soil and waters around us.



Vieques at a Glance

Population: 9,300

Location: Vieques is an island off the coast of Puerto Rico, in the northeastern Caribbean Sea.

Government: Vieques is part of Puerto Rico, which is a commonwealth of the United States.

History: The U.S. Navy used Vieques for bombing practice up until 2003. Large protests by the local residents and their supporters demanded that the Navy stop its bombings. Many people are working to get the U.S. Navy to pay to clean up the mess.

Learn a little SPANISH

Baloncesto: Basketball

Comida: Food

Salud: Health

Isla: Island

40% That's the percentage of wealth in the United States that is owned by the richest 1% of the population.

nation&world

Pride in Who We Are

By AMANDA VENDER

June is known as Pride Month for **Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer/Questioning (LGBTQ)** people. President Clinton first declared June to be Gay and Lesbian Pride Month in 2000.

One of the key civil rights issues of LGBTQ people today is the right to marry. Many same-sex couples want the right to marry because they are in love and have been together for many years. They want the right to have their relationship officially recognized as a marriage and to have all of the legal benefits that go with marriage.

A few states allow same-sex couples to marry. But The Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA), a 1996 law, says the federal government will not recognize same-sex marriage. This spring the Obama administration said it would not defend DOMA in some legal actions against it.

Jumoke McDuffe-Thurmond, an eighth-grader in Brooklyn, NY and the son of two moms, thinks that his parents should have the right to get married. "They should get married because they are like any other human being, so I don't understand why my parents do not have that right."

What is LGBTQ? (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning)

Lesbian: a woman who is romantically attracted to other women

Gay: a man who is romantically attracted to other men

Bisexual: a man or a woman who is romantically attracted to both men and women

Transgender: a person who is born a girl, but who identifies as a boy; or a person who is born a boy, but who identifies as a girl

Queer: a term that includes all LGBT people; often used by youth

Questioning: includes people still forming their gender identity



Flickr.com/ehoyer

Kids Celebrate May Day

May Day (May 1) is a workers' holiday celebrated in most countries around the world, but not officially recognized in the United States. May Day rallies started in the United States in 1886 when thousands of workers in Chicago demonstrated for an eight-hour workday and the Chicago police responded with violence.

This year tens of thousands of people marched in May Day rallies across the United States to demand immigrants' and workers' rights. *IndyKids* asked these kids why they joined a rally in their city.



"I came to fight for the freedom of our people in Puerto Rico and to fight for everybody."

—Alexavier Amador, age 13, New York, New York



"[I joined] out of respect for immigrants because it should be okay for people to come to this country without having to get special permission."

—Emily, 5th grader, San Francisco, California



"I'm at the May Day rally to appreciate the workers who fought for their rights for the eight-hour day. As a child, the eight-hour day is important to me because I'm able to see my parents more."

—Rose Marsh, age 10, Takoma Park, Maryland

Compiled by JILL GUERRA and AMANDA VENDER

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Published five times a year in September, November, January, March and May.

Issue #30 - Printed May 14, 2011

ISSN: 1943-1031

WHAT IS INDYKIDS?

IndyKids is a free newspaper, website and teaching tool that aims to inform children on current news and world events from a progressive perspective and to inspire in children a passion for social justice and learning. **IndyKids** is funded through donations and grants.

SPECIAL THANKS TO...

Common Language Project: www.commonlanguageproject.net
New York Collective of Radical Educators: www.nycore.org
New York City Indymedia: www.nyc.indymedia.org
Teachers Unite: www.teachersunite.net
AfricaWrites: www.africawrites.com

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

Just contact **IndyKids!** Adults and kids can write articles, take photos, contribute artwork and help distribute the paper.

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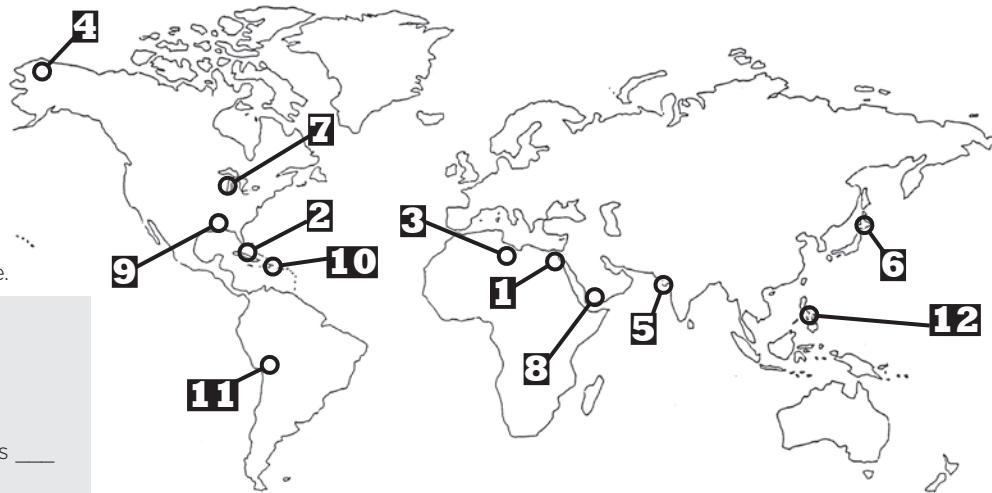
• Asha Subramanian

• Nicola Wells

Where in the World?

All the places listed below are mentioned in this issue. Can you match them with their general location on the world map at right? Answers are at the bottom of this page.

a) Japan _____
 b) Vieques _____
 c) Libya _____
 d) Yemen _____
 e) Egypt _____
 f) Bolivia _____
 g) Chicago _____
 h) Haiti _____
 i) Pakistan _____
 j) Alabama _____
 k) The Philippines _____
 l) Alaska _____



U.S. Military Kills bin Laden; War Goes On

By AMANDA VENDER

On May 1, President Obama announced that U.S. military forces killed Osama bin Laden in Pakistan. The U.S. government accuses bin Laden of being the main person behind the **September 11, 2001** attacks. In response to these attacks, the United States launched a war on Afghanistan, where bin Laden was believed to be hiding, and Iraq. These wars are ongoing.

Many people celebrated the news of bin Laden's death feeling that justice had been served. For others, the announcement raised a lot of questions. "Why wasn't he captured alive—and tried in a court of law?" asked Tariq Ali, a political commentator, on the news show *Democracy Now!*

Eight-year-old Ernesto Peña-Shaw of the Bronx, NY, agreed: "It makes me sad that innocent people were killed [on September 11]. But it's not right that the U.S. killed Osama bin Laden. They should have asked him questions."



U.S. ARMY

Ten years since the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan, about 90,000 U.S. troops are still there. José Vasquez of the organization Iraq Veterans Against the War made this statement: "While it is right to remember those who died on 9/11, we should also be equally mindful of all those who have died as a result of our misguided wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. The number of U.S. troops killed has topped 6,000 and estimates of civilian [people not in a military or rebel group] deaths in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan range in the hundreds of thousands."

September 11, 2001 (9/11): The U.S. government says that on this day, Islamic extremists killed nearly 3,000 people at the World Trade Center in New York City, in Arlington, Virginia and in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

Turmoil in Middle East and North Africa



Flickr.com/Paul Saunders

A young protester in Yemen.

Yemen (pronounced YEH-men):

Months of anti-government protests continue with people demanding that President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who has been in power for 33 years, step down. Since protests started, about 144 protesters have been killed. Countries in the Persian Gulf are negotiating with Saleh to resign.

Egypt (pronounced EE-jipt):

While massive demonstrations forced Egyptian dictator Hosni Mubarak to leave office in February, the military now controls the country. In April, tens of thousands of people were in the streets demanding workers' rights and the end to the torture and jailing of protesters.

Libya (pronounced LIB-ee-ya):

The U.S., Britain and France intervened in Libya through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a group of countries led by the United States. In April, NATO began dropping bombs on Libya as a way to support rebels and attack the government of Libyan leader Muammar al-Gaddafi (pronounced MO-mar al-ga-DA-fee). Libya is a country with great oil resources that are controlled by the Libyan government.

newsbriefs



Nature Gets Equal Rights

Flickr.com/SCHRO-DINGEREN KATUA

The Latin American country of Bolivia recently made history by passing the first law that gives nature the same rights as humans. Drafted with input from indigenous communities and workers, the "Ley de Derechos de la Madre Tierra" (The Law of the Rights of Mother Earth) states that humans must "respect, protect and guarantee" the health of Mother Earth. The law will allow the Bolivian people to protect water, forests, soil, insects and animals from pollution and development projects. Bolivia's law sets an example for other countries that currently only protect the rights of humans and allow humans to damage nature.

Former Haitian President is Back



UN-MINUSTAH/LOGAN ABASSI

Former Haitian president Jean-Bertrand Aristide returned to his country last March after seven years in exile. Aristide, who became Haiti's first democratically-elected president in 1991, was forced to leave the country after an uprising in 2004. Although he arrived a few days before the presidential election, Aristide said he is not seeking active involvement in politics at this time. He says he wants to help Haiti recover from the 2010 earthquake.

Military Spending Hits New High

Total worldwide military spending hit a new high: \$1.6 trillion in 2010. The United States increased spending to \$700 billion. It spends much more on its military than does any other country in the world, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

No Bag Lunch



Flickr.com/MONICA

Little Village Academy, a public elementary school in Chicago, banned its students from bringing their own lunches. Except for those with food allergies and other medical concerns, students are only allowed to eat meals served at the cafeteria. The school claims that these meals are more nutritious than the lunches the students bring. Principal Elsa Carmona told the *Chicago Tribune* that she created this policy after seeing students bring chips and sodas for lunch on field trips.

Think about the energy we use every day when we listen to music, travel in a car, bus or subway train, refrigerate our food, buy a toy, turn on a light or an air conditioner. All of this energy comes from a variety of sources, many of them harmful to the environment.

The biggest problem is that most fuels release greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide and methane, into the atmosphere when they are mined or burned. Increasing greenhouse gases contribute to global warming by trapping heat in the atmosphere and warming the Earth's surface.

RENEWABLE ENERGY: These energy sources are continuously produced and don't run out. Some renewable sources produce greenhouse gases, but the amount is less than for fossil fuels for the same amount of energy produced.

SOLAR: energy that comes from the sun can be used directly (as heat) or to produce electricity



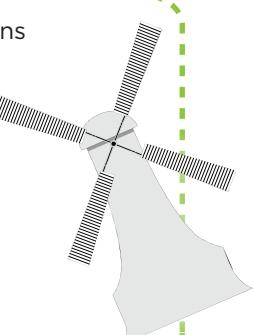
What's good

- Endless and predictable supply
- Does not pollute

What's bad

- Collection requires a large area, such as the desert
- Energy must be transported long distances to users

WIND: energy produced from wind when it turns the blades of a wind turbine (windmill)



What's good

- Can be located where energy is needed
- Doesn't pollute air or water

What's bad

- Wind speed varies from place to place and at different times of the year
- Can cause injury and death to birds and bats

HYDROPOWER: energy produced from water flowing in a river or over a dam



What's good

- Big supply of it in the United States
- Less polluting than fossil fuels

What's bad

- Supply is concentrated in a few states in the Northwest
- Reservoirs behind dams produce greenhouse gases
- Dams and reservoirs disrupt fish migrations and may require people to move from their homes

BIO MASS: burning wood, crops (like corn or sugar) or trash



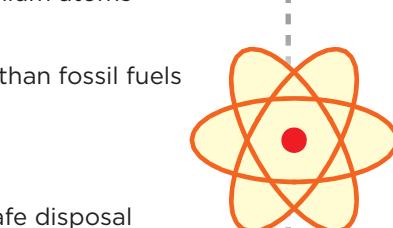
What's good

- Renewable supply of fuel
- Reduces trash sent to landfills

What's bad

- When corn is grown to burn for energy, it is not used as food for people or animals
- Power plants to burn biomass or trash cleanly are expensive to build

NUCLEAR: energy that is released by splitting uranium atoms



What's good

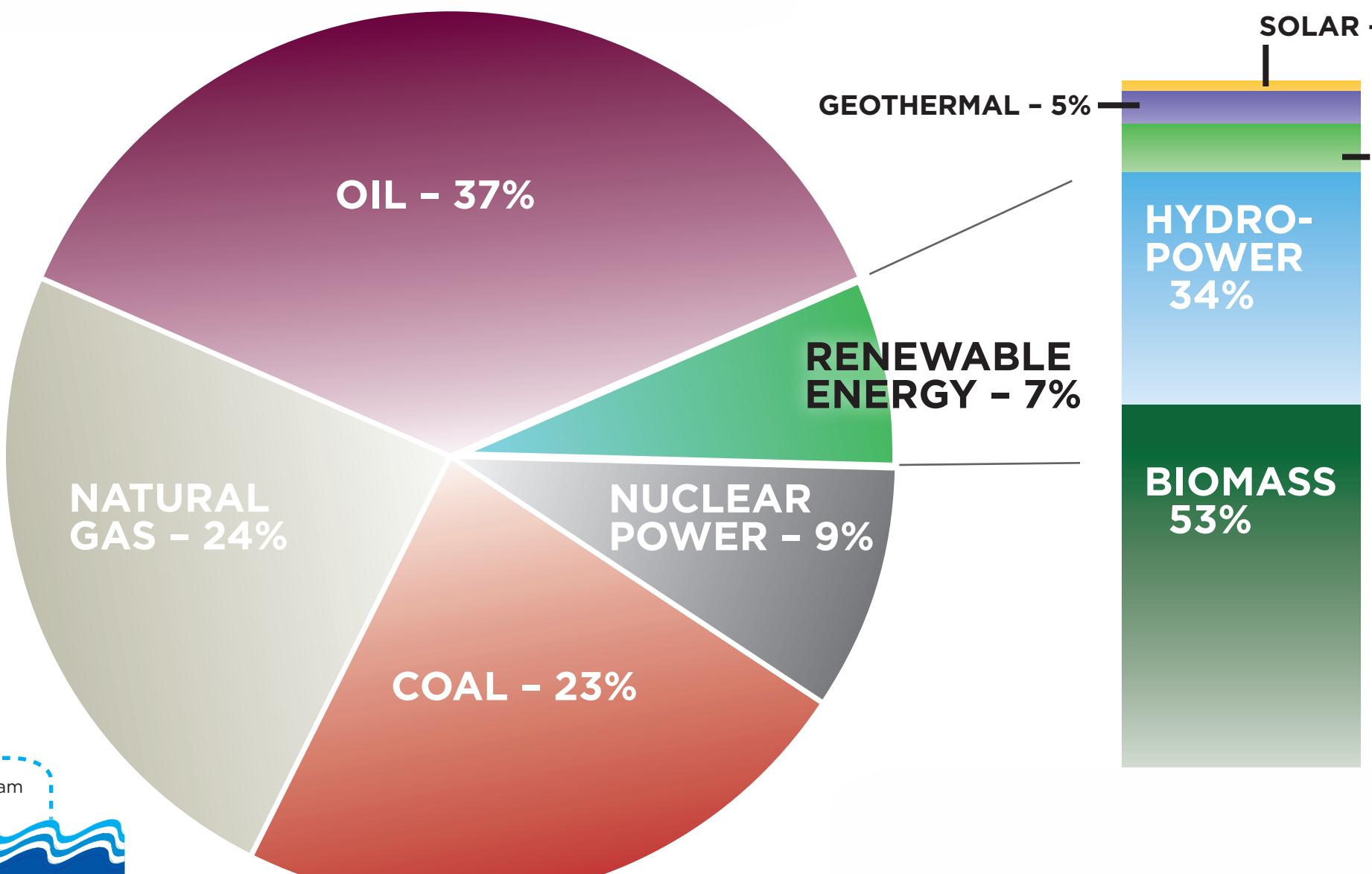
- Produces less greenhouse gases per energy unit than fossil fuels
- Can be produced where the energy is needed
- There is a large supply of uranium fuel

What's bad

- Produces radioactive waste with no method of safe disposal
- There is a risk of radioactive leaks into air, water and soil that lead to cancer in humans.
- Expensive insurance against accidents is paid for by the federal government, not by the energy companies

We can choose to use energy sources that are less polluting to our environment but it isn't easy. Our government gives a lot of subsidies (money and tax breaks) to support big energy companies. Subsidies can be used to encourage development of new clean energy sources, but most of them go to older polluting sources and to increase profits of big corporations. This is partly because the polluters have a lot of political power and give millions of dollars to elect political candidates and push them to vote for laws that help big energy.

Here is a look at where energy in the United States comes from and where subsidies go. Every source has good and bad aspects. How would you change our energy use to reduce pollution and global warming?



WHERE OUR ENERGY COMES FROM:

84 percent of our energy comes from non-renewable fossil fuels. Only seven percent is produced from renewable energy sources. This could change if government subsidies were directed to renewable sources.
Source: Energy Information Administration, 2008

POWER
in our hands

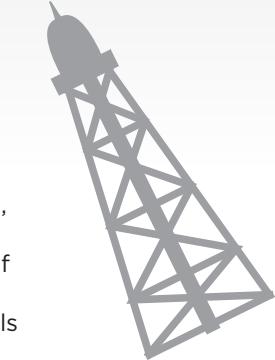
By ELAINE MATTHEWS, AMANDA VENDER and LISA GOODMAN

"The fossil fuel industries still receive a much greater share of taxpayer money, making it harder for renewables to compete."

-Elizabeth Broad, Deputy Director, Earth Day New York

FOSSIL FUELS (non-renewable energy): These are produced when living things such as plants and animals die, are buried and are exposed to heat and pressure. Fossil fuels take millions of years to develop. Once the supply is used up, no more is available. Fossil fuels release greenhouse gases when produced and burned.

NATURAL GAS (METHANE): found with oil and in rock formations below the earth's surface



What's good

What's bad

- Greenhouse gases are released when it is produced, transported and burned
- Risk of accidents during production, like the BP Gulf of Mexico disaster in 2010
- Requires large amounts of water and toxic chemicals when produced from shale rock (called "fracking")

OIL: a yellow-to-black liquid found underground

What's good

- Easy to get out of the ground and to transport through pipelines and by ship

What's bad

- Produces carbon dioxide when burned
- Spills at oil wells and pipelines pollute land and water

COAL: a black rock found underground

What's good

- Big supply in the United States
- Not very expensive to get out of the ground

What's bad

- Mining causes land and water pollution
- Underground mine explosions kill miners
- Gives off soot when burned, which causes health problems
- Releases greenhouse gases when mined and burned

Electricity Source	Percentage
COAL	54%
NUCLEAR	23%
WIND	13%
HYDROPOWER	3%
BIOMASS	1.6%
GEOTHERMAL	0.2%
SOLAR	3%
GAS, OIL	4%

HOW THE GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZES ELECTRICITY:

40 percent of our energy goes to producing electricity. This chart shows how U.S. government subsidies (money and tax breaks) are distributed among electricity-generating sources. Fossil fuels (red and purple) and nuclear (gray) receive 80% of all electricity subsidies. Renewable energies (blue, green and orange) receive 20% of subsidies. Source: Energy Information Administration, 2007

Tornadoes Tear Through The South

FLICKR.COM/POCKETWILEY

Violent tornadoes swept through the southern United States on April 27, killing almost 300 people in six states and leaving one million without power. The mayor of Tuscaloosa, Alabama reported, "We have neighborhoods that have basically been removed from the map." Scientists are questioning whether climate change played a role in the unusual number of intense storms this April.

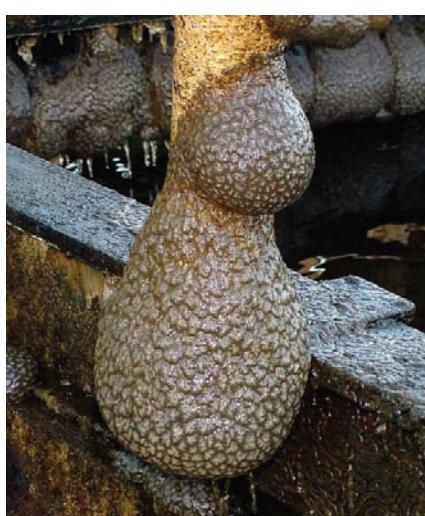
Urban Animals: Red-Tailed Hawks

CHRISTOPHER JAMES/NYU

Bobby (left) and Violet with their eggs.

New York University's Bobst Library received some unlikely visitors, a pair of red-tailed hawks that set up their nest outside the president's office. Violet, the female, was named after NYU's sports teams and school color. Her mate Bobby can be seen delivering food to the nest. One of their babies hatched from its speckled egg in early May.

If there is an animal in your city that you would like to see in IndyKids, please email: info@indykids.org and let us know!

Water Boogers

BRUCE RAYMOND

Even though lakes don't have noses, some do have boogers. Bryozoans (*bry-uh-ZOH-uns*) are microscopic animals that live in colonies, like this colony living on a dock in Fruitport, Michigan. Some colonies look like big bumpy balls of brown jelly, which is how they got the nickname 'water boogers'.

21%

That's the percentage of the world's energy consumed by the United States, yet we have only 4% of the world's population.

culture & activism**Yikes! Middle School!**

By MICOL WAJSKOL

Middle school. Every fifth grader looks forward to it, but at the same time dreads it. There are new teachers, more homework, and you will be going through many changes. Although it may sometimes feel that you are the only kid experiencing these things, remember, you are NOT! Every kid goes through this.

Those last summer days before middle school are the worst. You are aching to go back to school, see your friends again and get back into that rhythm. But then you think of all the changes and suddenly, another ache comes over you—you just want it to stay summer forever.

Then comes popularity. In elementary school, kids are not aware of popularity. It doesn't matter what you look like, or what brands of clothing you wear, or if you wear glasses. What matters is what's inside, who

you are as a person. Unfortunately, in middle school, what you look like does start to matter. But you just have to remember to be yourself, no matter what other people say or think.

Despite what your older friends may have told you about how much homework there is in middle school, don't worry. Yes, there will be more homework and more tests in middle school, but teachers and counselors at your school will help you ease into the rhythm.

I'm sure all your loved ones tell you not to worry, that it's going to be fine, and that is true. It's a big change



CHRISTINE HALE

but soon you will feel that you belong there. Just remember, even if it may not seem like it, there will always be somebody there for you.

—Micol Wajskol, age 14, is a student in New York City

A Story of Migration: Bilingual Essay

Karyll, age 8, is from the Philippines. She now lives in Queens, New York. Karyll wrote this essay in Tagalog, her first language. She also speaks English. If you speak another language, practice it and don't forget it. You'll be glad you did!

By KARYLL AINA BAOANAN

I remember the time I was only four years old. My mama left for America because she wanted to give us a good future. My papa took care of us siblings.

Before my mama left, I remember that we had a small store. It paid for our daily expenses until business went bad and my mama and papa closed the store. That's when my mama decided to go abroad so that we could go to school.

After two years went by, my mama brought us here. I didn't know what had happened to my mama. She was abused by the family that brought her to America. For three months she worked as a domestic worker. They didn't pay her and they even kept her locked up inside the house. I felt so bad for my mama when I found out what had happened to her.

When I was in the Philippines, I really wanted to go to America so that I could be with my mama. Now that I am here in America, it's nice, but I see that life here is really difficult. It's nice because our family is together. It's difficult because I'm not able to play. I don't have many friends and I'm not able to be with my cousins. And I see my parents—they're so busy with their work. By the time they get home, they're so tired. We're only able to spend a little time together.

Karyll's essay in Tagalog

Naalala ko noong apat na taong gulang palamang ako. Umalis ang mama ko papunta ng America sa kagustuhan ng mabigyan kami ng magandang kanibukasan. Ang papa ko ang nagalaga sa aming magkakapatid.

Bago umalis ang mama ko, naalala ko merong kaming tindahan. Duon kami kumukuha nang pang araw-araw na gastusin hanggang sa humina ang negosyo at isinara na ng mama ko at papa ko ang aming tindahan. Kaya, nag disiyon ang mama ko na magabrod na lang para makapag-ral kami.

Pag lipas ng dalawang taon nakuha rin kami nang mama ko dito. Hindi ko nalamang ang nangyari sa mama ko. Na abuso pala ang mama ko nang pamilyang nag dala sakanya sa America. Tatlong buwan syang nagtrabaho bilang domestic worker na hindi nila pinasahod at kinukulong pa sa loob nang bahay. Naawa ako sa mama ko ng nalaman ko ang nangyari sakanya.

Ng nasa Pilipinas ako, gustong gususto ko nang pumunta nang America para makasama at makapiling ang mama ko. Ngayong nandito na ako sa America, masarap at mahirap pala ang buhay dito. Masarap kasi buo na ang pamilya naming. Mahirap kasi hindi ako makapaglaro. Wala akong masyadong kaibigan at yung aking mga pinsan hindi ko na sila nakakasama. At nakikita ko ang aking mga magulang— masyado silang abala sa kanilang trabaho. Pag dating nila sa bahay mga pagod na sila. Konting oras na lang kami nagkakasama.



your turn

How do you help the environment?

IndyKids asked these five-year-olds in Homer, Alaska, how they take care of the Earth.

COMPILED BY LISA ASSELIN AND NATALIE HAVLIN



[I] clean up garbage and make sure the water is all clean!

Elsa Milne

Plant lots of seeds, do not use your car so much, use your bicycle more 'cause your car uses energy.

Spencer Co

[I] give and save lots of water for the Earth.

Sylvia Clemens

Plant flowers and take care of the spring!

Chloe Heilig

[I] make more dirt from compost. The dirt helps the trees grow. [I plant] sunflower seeds to [make] more sunflowers.

Blaise Banks

Someday, you could be a

Foreign Correspondent just like: Sharif Abdel Kouddous

By ILONA BRAY

You may have already seen or heard Sharif Abdel Kouddous's reporting. Since 2003, he's been a producer for *Democracy Now!*, an independent television and radio program that broadcasts on over 900 stations around the United States. He's just starting an exciting new position with *Democracy Now!* as a foreign correspondent based in Cairo, Egypt.

How did you get interested in journalism?

I tried investment banking, but hated it. I've always loved to write, and took a few classes. Plus, I became more politically aware in the aftermath of 9/11, with the crackdowns on Muslims and Arab Americans as well as the Bush administration's run-up of the Iraq war. I started working at *Democracy Now!* the day after the U.S. invaded Iraq.

What's the hardest part of your job?

Figuring out which stories not to cover! So many things are happening daily around the world, and no one

person's struggle is more important than another's.

What's the best part of your job?

Making a difference in people's lives, through exposing injustice or telling someone's story. For example, after I interviewed a Palestinian astrophysicist living in Virginia, who described on air how his son had been killed when his family's house in Gaza was hit by an Israeli missile, U.S. officials were moved to help get his family from Gaza to the United States.

What do you think of today's U.S. news coverage?

The corporate media spends more time on celebrities like Lady Gaga than on real people and major issues—like the war in Afghanistan, which is claiming thousands of lives and depleting our treasury.

Any tips for kids interested in journalism?

It's a satisfying career! I've traveled the world—Haiti, Iraq, New Orleans ... Practice listening to people, there are millions of stories out there waiting to be told in an honest way.



SHARIF ABDEL KOUDDOUS

letters

These letters were sent by third graders at the Bronx Lighthouse Academy in the Bronx, New York.



I liked the article about how Italy bans plastic bags. It is good that Italy bans plastic bags; it is good for the Earth. I learned it will take 1,000 years for a bag to break up into pieces.

Alfred Sanchez

What I didn't like was when people made fun of the three girls about their religion and wearing the Hijabs. I like that *IndyKids* [allowed them to] express themselves, and stand up for themselves.

Ezekiel Alcala

I like the article "My Hijab." They stand up for themselves in bravery against people that are teasing them. I like that! They don't care about others. They care about themselves and their religion!

Angel Earnest

I read about [global warming], and never knew global warming causes snow. I also want to know why does snow look strange and taste like water? How come it doesn't taste like earth if it's because of global warming? I want to know does snow have an ingredient that is inside of it that we don't know? As you can see, I have a lot of questions but I love the article about global warming causing snow.

Tyquil Campbell

Regarding on the article "Punished Without a Trial," I think that it's sad that a helicopter attacked people in Iraq. The government does some really bad things. I think that it's great that Bradley Manning tried to help people. I think it is not fair that he's in jail. Free Bradley Manning!!

Tiana Faison

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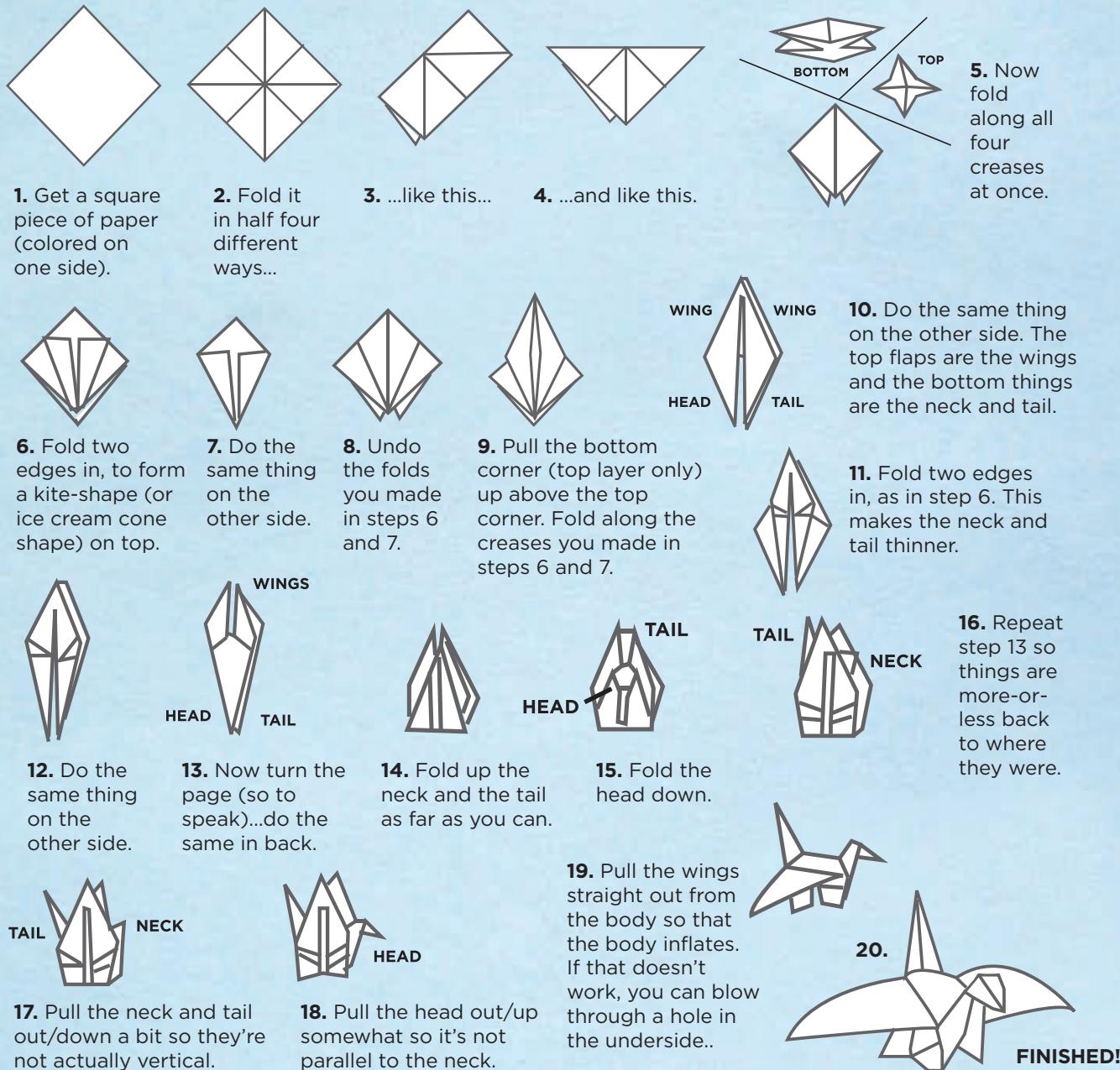
MAKE AN ORIGAMI CRANE!



After the recent earthquake in Japan, people around the world reached out to help in any way possible. Many decided to make paper origami cranes to send hope since the Japanese say that if a person makes 1,000 origami cranes, their wish will come true.

The effort was also inspired by the non-fiction book called *Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes*, which is about a girl named Sadako who got leukemia from the radiation after the U.S. bombing of Hiroshima in 1945. She wanted to fold 1,000 paper cranes, but passed away before she finished. Her family and friends finished her project and also built a statue of her holding a crane in Hiroshima Peace Park.

This is the most famous origami design. Start with a piece of square origami paper and then follow the instructions below!



SOURCE: http://www.cs.cmu.edu/afs/cs/usr/sprite/www/Origami/crane_gif.html

Secret Word Game

Identify the word or words being described by filling in the blanks. At the end of the game, put together all the letters inside the circles to discover the secret word!

1. The type of power plant that exploded in Japan after the earthquake and tsunami, which is now causing danger to the Japanese and people in nearby countries:

— — — O — —

2. A day when workers and their supporters organize and/or join rallies to demand better working conditions:

— O — — — —

3. Coal, oil and gas are the common sources for this, but we should look into alternative sources to save our environment:

— — — O — —

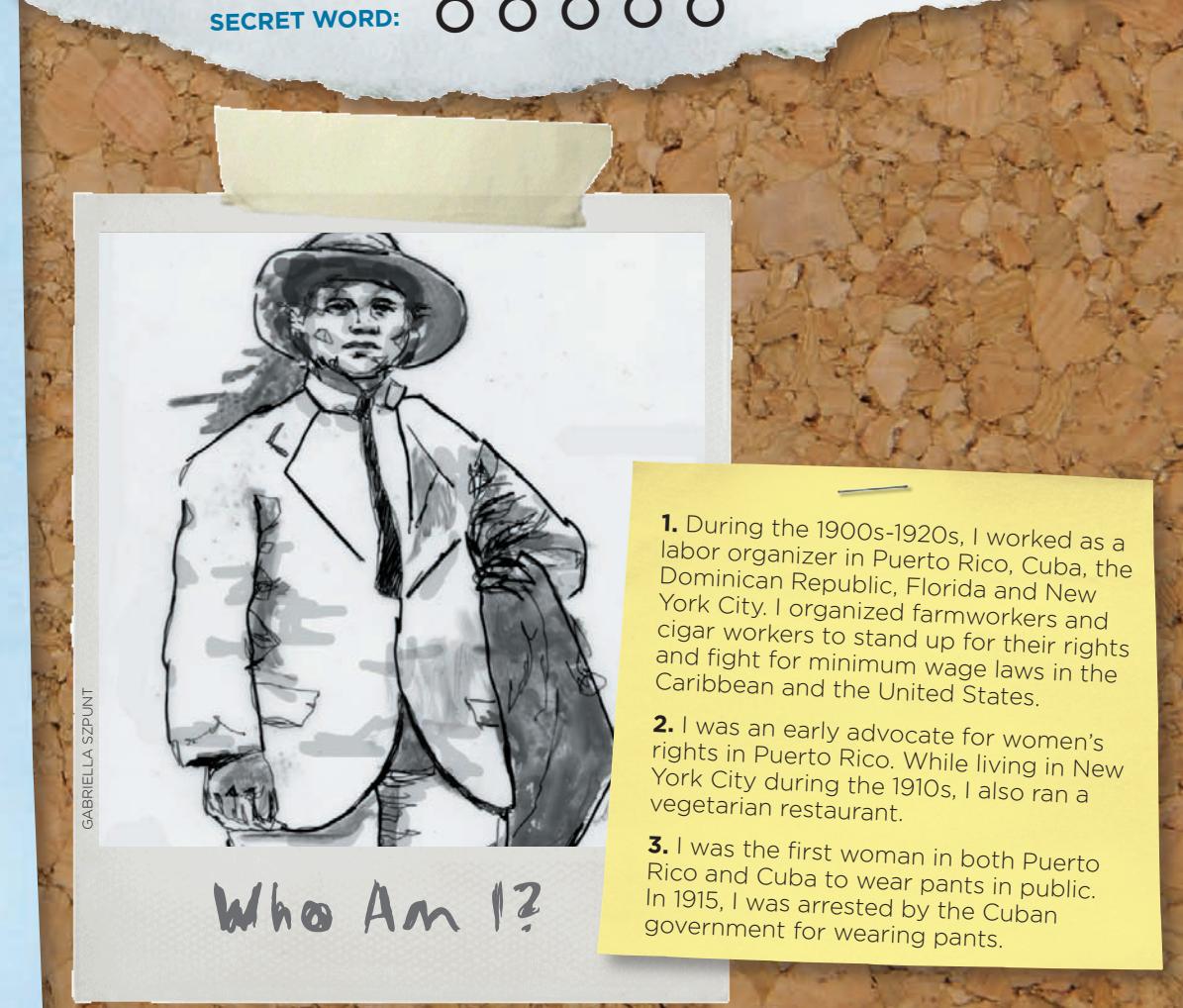
4. The nickname for the microscopic animals that live in colonies in fresh or salt water:

— — — O — — — —

5. The country where Jean-Bertrand Aristide used to be president:

— O — — — —

SECRET WORD: ○ ○ ○ ○ ○



ANSWERS ON PAGE 2